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The fact that Washington is the bestgoverned city in the United States and the frequent repetition of the fact may set people wondering whether popular suffrage is conducive to good municipal government.

Political gossip in Ohio has about settled on M. E. Ingalls as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate against Marcus A. Hanna. Mr. Ingalls did not develop any very speedy qualities in his race for mayor of Cincinnati.

If an Indiana Republican senator should be brought so near a piece of legislation tainted with bribery as to confess to the receipt of \$5,000 as attorney's fees, as has Senator Stone, of Missouri, the Democratic press would reek with execration.

If the written order of Aguinaldo for the assassination of General Otis is genuine, which there seems little doubt, it furnishes additional evidence of his ferocious disposition. Even anti-imperialists will hardly cite it as proof of his resemblance

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily Mail says "the Pope has consented to ic American can find any really good the exposition shall be closed. Therefore, the days when the Pope outranked all the the present time. imperial sovereigns.

Senator Gorman is permitting his friends him as a presidential possibility, it is said. He is the ablest, most adroit man in his party, but he is remembered as the man who turned the Wilson bill into a Gorman bill, which Mr. Cleveland denounced as party perfidy.

The Washington Post warns the warring ocratic factions that there is no hope for the party so long as leaders are devoting their energies to abusing each other. Has the very wise Post learned that there is nothing so satisfying as giving the other fellow a piece of your mind?

In no sense can the mayor be held reonsible for the consequences of the fire of Sunday morning because a fireman mistook a number and sent some of the ap- out the militia to preserve order, protect Mayor Bookwalter is not responsible.

"Every bill of any consequence before the last Assembly was either promoted or hinthe use of money," was the tesony of a man who was about the Mispouri Legislature before the grand jury in There is reason to fear that is a prevailing evil in many leg-The remedy is to select men of integrity for lawmaking. At the present time little attention is given to the character of such officials.

Everybody will agree with Labor Com-Carroll D. Wright in his state-"the great question for employers and employes is: Will they, in the duct of their mutual affairs, excite the militant spirit or invoke that peaceful conderation which leads to the adoption of the highest elements of business interests?" This would mean justice, fair play, recognition of mutual rights and the adoption of conciliatory methods on both sides-an ideal adition which still seems rather remote.

The New York Times says that "alarm a exhibited all over the country, quite unsecessarily, we think, lest the administraproceed against other combinaons than the Northern Securities merger and thus destroy the prosperity of the country." The alarm is confined to Wall street and to men who would revoke the decisions put a bound to their grasping The country has no fear of the Sherman anti-trust law, which the Times calls "unreasonable," or of the administra-

The outrages upon colored people in Jopshould be the cause of reproach adequate punishment is meted fiends who perpetrated them. First a negro is found who is suspected of policeman. No effort was made bent on taking human life. Then irected its fury upon defenseless ored men, women and children, driving them out of their homes and destroying the uses and then driving their victims forth gnant over the treatment of Armenian

we should cease. The unspeakable

Turk was never more flendish than the Jop-American citizens in a foreign country Secate explanation, but, being done in a State of the Union where the stars and stripes float, the United States is helpless.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE MILITIA.

A dispatch from Wabash, Ind., published in the Journal of yesterday, stated that a | hint which will lead the company to double | resident of that city who had been trying | the price of oil. company had announced his abandonment | the supply of anthracite coal is getting low rolled, but could not get more. He said must be higher and scarcer, as the supply that at every turn he encountered the Wabash, which virtually forbade their Persons sending the Journal through the mails | members from joining the militia. He | tons. stated that "in the union meetings the discovery will insure anthracite to the The public has learned through the press | kerosene for light. The earth may, in some this was due to a strong foreign element | rate, let us not add to our present troubles in the unions. It is a disagreeable surprise to discover that the same sentiment exists | have nefther coal nor coal oil. in the labor unions of an Indiana city whose membership presumably is chiefly American. From a public, patriotic, national or state point of view the reasons against such a position are so strong that ber of native Americans in any community should take it.

The militia, or, as it is sometimes called. our citizen soldiery, is peculiarly an American institution. From the foundation of the government to the present time it has been regarded by statesmen of all parties and by all good citizens as one of the best features of our political system. It has been approved and commended by every President from Washington to Roosevelt. Members of Congress of all parties have and efficiency of the militia in every time of need has furnished the strongest argument against maintaining a large standit no element of patriotism or of civic duty or good citizenship. No really patriot- and St. Louis will have had a year after ground for opposition to an institution that | with the feeling that this will be the last visited the Quirinal." "Consenting" to re- has occupied an honored place in Ameri- of the world's fairs in this part of the counceive the King of England harks back to can life from the revolutionary war to try, Indiana should make a vigorous and

> the policy of the unions to court public people. favor, popularity and support by all honorable means; opposing the militia has precriticism and allay all suspicion as to the militia invites criticism and excites suspiintention of defying the law or doing any- always promptly respond. thing that would compel the civil authorities to use the militia to maintain order or preserve the peace; opposition to the militia is equivalent to a confession in advance that the unions may, at some future time, assume an attitude that will justify calling assume such an attitude, but opposing the militia is equivalent to saying that if they do they do not want to be interfered with. The simple truth is that when labor unions oppose the militia they oppose an immense majority of the American people and the the United States and of every State in the Union. If they allow themselves to become generally committed to that position they will make a stupendous

AS TO COAL OIL AND COAL.

its oil, the Standard Oil Company had become a controlling element in the manipulation of railroads. To the overwrought imagination of the writer, oil field after oil end of oil. The fact that crude oil advanced recently more than 50 per cent. was accepted in other quarters as evidence that oil is giving out to an extent that the end is near, and that that which has been the light of the mass of people outside the larger cities and to tens of thousands in them will soon be no more, forcing the conclusion that the millions must grope in darkness and eat their food uncooked if some substitute is not found for refined oal oil. But while we were contemplating the widespread disaster which the loss of coal oil would cause, Professor Day, who is an expert in all that pertains to coal oil and to oil-producing fields, comes forward with a statement that there is an abundance of oil and will be for more years than any one now living will have any use for it. Indeed, the professor leaves the inference that the sources of oil supply have not yet been more than touched by the Standard is advanced 1 or 2 cents a gallon or crude oly. The head of the company was giving cational institution, and his liberality was millions in the strong box of the man who

cially dark night there will be no oil for millions of lamps. As for the pessimistic the Standard has "milked" the earth of oil even to dryness, let them go to and cease their gabble, lest they give the Standard a

in the measures in the earth and that it is near exhaustion. Now we are told that the anthracite region new veins have been discovered that contain 300,000,000 It is announced that this New York state militia, but it was hoped | transferred to some better land. At any thoughts of the woes of those who may

> INDIANA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. Governor Durbin evidently intends that Indiana shall make a creditable showing in the world's fair at St. Louis, judging from the commission he has chosen. citizens named represent the life and dustries of the State. Each man seems to have been selected because he represents industrial and business interests. The people of Indiana have a right to expect a great deal from such a committee in the way of direction, organization and inspiration. The people, however, must respond to the calls of the commission when they

shall be made. Because of her location, Indiana should be as fully represented in the exposition as It any State in the Union. For reasons which has been the mainstay of the government it is not necessary to state, Indiana did not make the showing she should have made in Chicago in 1893. There must be no failure in any direction at St. Louis. The State must be thoroughly organized and ing army and has, in fact, made it unneces- | roused to the importance of the occasion. sary to do so. Within a very short time | The world's exhibit is at our door; Indiana Congress has passed a new militia law and | has made great progress in the last decade made a large appropriation for its sup- -so great that her own people would be port, and all the States are helping to surprised by a full Indiana exhibit. Moreestablish and maintain the system. From over, there will not be another world's exa public, patriotic, national or state point | position in this part of the country for a generation. The State will not, for many taining a militia, and not a word against it. | years, be asked for money for such a pur-The reason assigned in the dispatch pose, as no other city is sufficiently large to aspire to a world's fair in the central West. Chicago had all the experience it desires, general effort to make an exhibit which Aside from public reasons why labor will give her a place among the greater unions should not oppose the militia there | States in the industrial arts and the educaare reasons of another kind. It should be | tion which marks the progress of the

There is every reason to believe that the commission that Governor Durbin has cisely an opposite tendency. It should be named is equal to the task, and that it will the policy of the unions to disarm public I take up the work and apply to it the experience of business men animated by the rectitude of their motives; opposing the high purpose of having Indiana grandly represented in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The commission will doubtless to convince the public that they have no appeal to State pride, to which Hoosiers

THE LOWELL LESSONS. One of the causes of the strike in the ploves are paid lower wages than in the cotton mills of Fall River and New Bedford. Like many other people, the strikers saratus in the wrong direction. He was a property or enforce the law. It is not as- can see but one side of the matter. Fall eman, for whose selection serted that any union intends or expects to River pays 10 per cent. more than Lowell, therefore Lowell should pay 10 per cent. more. The Lowell mills turn out only the coarser goods, the machinery is not the most modern, and a smaller quantity of goods is produced per capita than in the with the latest equipment. The Lowell operatives are not so expert workmen as those of Fall River, else they would not work in mills with an inferior equipment. If they were more expert and the Lowell mills were better equipped the corporations could afford to pay more wages. At one time all the advantage was in favor A few days since an Eastern paper com- of Lowell, with abundant water power. lained that, having "milked" the earth of the cotton industry there being old before it was started in Fall River with steam for the Lowell mills have not averaged 6 per cent, per annum. It is, therefore, doubtful if they can afford to increase wages 10 per that about the only thing for the owners

class of employes from southern Europe. The Lowell condition presents a lesson or two that might be of value. The first most obvious is that the better and shop or factory the greater the profits it appears that the most expert workmen are employed in the shops and mills which produce the best quality of goods, and the more labor expended upon less effective that labor. The best machinery, the best labor and the highest wages go together. more men, force the conditions compelling the payment of low wages.

The decorations and festivities at Algiers in honor of President Loubet and the noisy marked contrast to what was transpiring ristians by Turks; after the Joplin out- had given a million to enlighten and evan- mitted repeated depredations on American gelize the world. So far as the price of commerce. In 1793 Washington informed very different things

crude oil is concerned, no prudent person Congress that they had captured fifteen lin mob. What will Missouri do about this | would dare openly conjecture the motive | American vessels and made 180 officers and outrage? These outrages are increasing. of the Standard in advancing it. Not long seamen slaves. In 1795 the United States, The wrong man was hanged in Louisiana ago a similar advance was made, whereat following the bad example of European on Monday. What is the United States go- | the speculators slipped in and went out | powers, signed a treaty agreeing to pay the shorn. It is hoped that Dr. Day and his Dey of Algiers \$1,000,000 for the ransom of territory from American fiends? If the Jop- oil science is right in his prediction. Even American captives and promising to pay refined oil is such a boon that humanity \$25,000 annually during the continuance of can afford to regard the Standard as a the treaty for the ransom of such other benefactor for supplying it, even at a high prisoners as might be taken. This was huprice, without the fear that on some spe- miliating, but nothing better could then be done, and humanity demanded it. European governments were doing the same thing. prophets who are telling that it is probable In 1815 the Dey dismissed the United States consul and declared war against the United States. Then a squadron of ten American warships was sent to the Mediterranean, the Algerian pirate fleet was terribly punished, and the Dey accepted terms including For years the country has been told that the instant surrender of all American prisoners, full indemnification for all property destroyed, the absolute relinquishment of all claims to tribute from the United States thereafter, and a promise not to reduce prisoners of any nationality to slavery. After humbling the Dey of Algiers the American fleet sailed for Tunis and demanded and received from the ruler of that state \$46,000 strongest arguments were advanced against | world for two hundred years, with the in payment for American vessels which he aiding in the formation of the companies usual coal-mine troubles. Doubtless long had allowed the British to capture in his on the ground that the militia in time of before that supply is near exhaustion the harbor, and then required the Bey of Tripstrikes would be employed to crush the world will have supplies of heat and light oli to pay \$25,000 for the same kind of injury workingmen in the interest of the corpora- that will so far exceed anthracite and to property. In two months the United tions." It is not pleasant to learn that the Standard made kerosene that humanity States accomplished, in the way of humlabor unions in a representative Indiana will wonder how their predecessors sur- bling those piratical powers, what the comcity have taken the position above stated. vived so many years with coal for heat and bined powers of the Christian world had not dared to attempt. We never had any of the existence of such a feeling among distant period, be turned over to unbear- trouble with them afterwards. Algeria was some labor unions of the East, where a able cold and impenetrable darkness, but organized as a French colony in 1834, and nember was expelled for serving in the when that shall be humanity will have been is now probably the most important of all the French possessions.

> The resolutions adopted by the Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans have a business-like ring. They are, in effect, a declaration of personal rights and commercial independence. They admit the right of the owner of labor to do what he pleases with it, provided he does not interfere with the rights of others, and they claim the recognize the equal rights of union and nonunion workmen to employment and the protection of the law, and declare the right of employers to be unmolested and unham-This is the ground to which all parties must finally come.

THE HUMORISTS.

The Real Thing. Chicago Record-Herald.

"How cultured and polished that Mrs. Ka-"I know it. Whenever a person sings anything she always calls it rendering it, doesn't she?"

She Missed Him.

Mrs. Bates-You must miss your husband awfully, Mrs. Stipple; he was such a good man. Mrs. Stipple-Miss him! I guess I do! I always depended upon him so to whistle the dog into the house at night.

Allowed It to Pass Him. "Allmun, when are you going to be rich enough "My dear sir, I was rich enough to do that long ago, but I failed to seize the psychological mo-

ment, and now I am so rich I can't retire." What's the Answer? Philadelphia Ledger. He-Here's a puzzle for you.

He-Give a woman a bunch of photographs examine, including one of her own, which one will she look at the longest, and why?

Farewell. "So this is to be a farewell tour?" "It is," answered the prima donna.

She-Let's have it.

"You mean to cease singing in public?" "Not at all. Merely that people are to have another opportunity to say farewell to their

Every Bit of Her.

Philadelphia Press. "My, but she's the fashionable leddy," exclaimed the lady's maid. "Is she so?" replied the greenhorn cook, "an' phwat makes her fash'nable?' 'All her hats an' drisses are imported an'-"

Stubborn.

all av me was imported only lasht month."

"Phwat's the matther wid me, thin? Shure,

A little girl was heard talking to her rabbit. "Five times five," she said. "Six times six. seven times seven." Between times she shook the rabbit violently.

"Dorothy," said her mother, "what are you doing to your rabbit?" "Well, papa says," replied the child, "that rabmultiply rapidly and Bunny won't do it."

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT

Against Municipal Control of New York's Lighting System. Rochester Post Express.

The Electrical World and Engineer furnishes an unanswerable argument against the proposed municipal electric-lighting plant for New York city. After suggesting that, as the city electric lighting is barely 5 per cent. of the New York Edison business, the scheme may have a Wall-street "Possibly the public is not so anxious to

increase the number of city departments. city enterprises, city officials and city payroll. Possibly the citizens do not overlook that fact that this same department asking for control of a lighting plant handles its water supply so badly that thousands of New Yorkers buy other drinking water in order to be safe, and are often unable to bathe, so laden with dirt and impurities is the city supply furnished them. This has gone on for years. Possibly the public wonders whether it would be likely to get better city light than it gets city water, or whether the one supply would be handled any more economically and efficiently than the other has been, lo, these many years. It might be better to get the water supply right before assuming these other serious The advocates of the municipalization

much attention to such an argument Some of them at least have actually contended that the more work you throw on a municipal government the more satisfactorily will it be performed. of the notion that a mule hardly able to bear up under a load of 1,000 pounds would trip along lightly under a load of 2,000 pounds, they would contend that the best way to improve the water supply of New York would be to engage the city in the electric-lighting business. Is not the absurdity of such a position self-evident? One reason why electric lighting costs new York so much at present is the refusal of the officials to make a contract with the Edison Company for more than one year. 'It stands to reason," says the "Electrical World and Engineer," discussing this phase the subject, "that any company make reasonable concessions on the basis of a long-term contract when on a precarus renewal from year to year, it has to stect itself against the loss involved in the purchase of dynamos, lamps, poles, cables, etc., which would be required for brief period of only twelve months. This, too, is a consideration that the advocates of municipal ownership studiously

public utilities are not likely to pay

Two Very Different Things.

saltimore American. Now that the Czar has offered liberty of religion in Russia, it will be interesting to watch how ardently people will proceed to practice it. To clamor for religious liberty and then to be liberally religious are two

BRYAN'S SUN SETTING.

All Sections of Country Canvassed by Democratic Leaders.

Washington Special in Philadelphia Record. Democratic leaders who are seeking means of eliminating Mr. Bryan as a controlling factor in the party, and from the party altogether, if possible, say their undertaking is not so difficult as those who have given no attention to the subject are apt to imagine. The disgust at Bryan's intolerance and his refusal to accept changed conditions brought about by logic of events, they assert, has permeated all ranks of the Democracy in the East and South and to a lesser, but by no means inconsiderable degree, in the West itself. That this is the fact has been ascertained, it is claimed, by careful and systematic inquiry by the leaders who believed his elimination to be a condition precedent to putting the party on a basis which would enable it to go into the fight of next year with some hope of winning. The Pennsylvania Democratic leaders are

counted on to give energetic support to the movement to eliminate Bryan. Some them are said to be active already in that direction, and Mr. Bryan himself has been made aware of the fact. A story is told here that when the Nebraskan was in Harrisburg in February he learned of the attitude of the Keystone Democrats in a way that was decidedly unpleasant. He met several of the State leaders at the capital, and, as usual, plunged into the subject of what must be done to save the party from falling into the control of what he regarded as objectionable influences. One of the leaders listened patiently to Mr. Bryan's harangue for a while. Finally he could stand it no longer and interrupted: "Now, look here, Mr. Bryan," he is reorted to have said, "we have allowed you

to have your way and run things to suit yourself for six or seven years, but you might as well understand right now we are not going to do it any longer. have the greatest respect for you as a man, we Democrats of the East, and we have given you what we consider a fair trial as a politician. But it is over; you have got to stand aside and allow some one else to have the say hereafter. I think I can speak for the Democrats of Pennsylvania at least in this matter. That is the way hey feel, with all due respect to you. The Pennsylvania Democrats will vote their own convictions on the platform to be adopted by the next national convention and not yours. This is frank talk, but I think the time has come for frankness." while he listened to this little lecture, but

he took it on the whole more good-naturedthan might have been anticipated. The feeling against Bryan, it is claimed, was found to be even stronger and more widespread than had been anticipated, and in no section of the country more pro-nounced than in the South. This latter circumstance may be specially surprising to Northerners, but the men engaged in the inquiry, themselves from Southern States, were quite prepared for it.

They recollected the sentiment that largely prevailed among the delegates from the commercial and more progressive sections of the South to the Kansas City convention of 1900 and knew that the course of political and business events and Mr. Bryan's conduct since that time had not been of a character to change those sentiments. On the contrary, everything that had happened since in the political and business field had tended to make stronger the conviction held by so many Southern delegates to the Kansas City convention that the acceptance of Bryan's leadership had been a misfortune for the party, and that the party must get away from his domination before it could hope for even a fighting chance to win a presidential contest. But when the Kansas City convention was held the confidence in Bryan of the rank and file of the Democracy over a large section of the country was still unshaken and there was nothing to do but to renominate him. Now, however, it is asserted by the active anti-Bryan men, the rank and file as well as the workers and leaders, have changed their position and the elimination of the Nebraskan as a controlling factor in the party councils will be accepted and even applauded by a proportion of intelligent Democrats far greater than any but those who have given special attention to the matter will believe possible.

CORTELYOU TO YOUNG MEN.

The Secretary of Labor Speaks from a Full Experience.

Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Cortelyou speaks as follows to young

men beginning business:

"If men spent as much time doing their work and perfecting themselves in trying to do it still better as they do in endeavoring to secure political influence, and promotion on the strength of that influence, it would be much better for them, and their success would be more rapid." He added that his experience had taught him that in the government service, as everywhere else, in the long run merit tells. Here and there, of course, luck or favoritism helps a man and for the time being he pushes rapidly to the front, but it is the old story of the hare and the tortoise. The man who wins in the race of life is the man who has staying qualities and who uses his brains. "The trouble with so many men," Mr. Cortelyou continued, "is that they are lacking in the essential qualities. For instance, you find a stenographer who may be a good stenographer in so far as he can take down the words you utter and accurately reproduce them, but who is simply a machine. If for example, you the exact words to write and he will write them, but give him merely a skeleton and trust him to dress it up, and the chances are that he will be unable to do it. Ther there are the men who never appear to get into close touch with their superiors or to understand their idiosyncrasies, so to speak, who every day must be told the thing and who only do just exactly what they have to do. Another class is composed of intelligent men who begrudge their work, and who think that when they are employed to do certain things they must not be asked to do any more. These are the men who show in verious ways that they regard it as a hardship, and in fact as an imposition, to be asked to work half an hour overtime. Now, when you find man who combines all the qualifications that are requisite he is bound to succeed. Men may think at times that their work is unappreciated, but good men are always in demand and the employer recognizes ability when he finds it."

Importance of Irrigation.

Gunton's Magazine The forests should be preserved to protect the water sources and the lumber supply of the future; the mining laws should be improved to give greater encouragement and protection to prospectors and mining operators, and greater revenue to the reclamation fund; the grazing districts should be put under control, in order that the remaining grasses may not be destroyed and that barren ranges may be restored. The present situation is a serious menace to the meat supply of the Nation.

In the reclamation fund, created by the national irrigation act, there is now about \$10,000,000, which is being drawn upon to meet the cost of surveys and investigations now being conducted. In some districts of Utah, Colorado, California, Arizona and States, where favorable reservoir locations are found, the people are planning to shape local laws and conditions to meet the demands of government irrigation off

The "Insane" Mrs. Flagler.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Ledger. Mrs. Ida M. Flagler, who was divorced by Henry M. Flagler, on the ground of insanity, and who for years has been under the care of a New Rochelle physician, is declared by people in the neighborhood to be now almost, if not quite, sane. She is seen out daily, driving with the physician's wife, and, it is said, acts just as any sane woman would act. Your readers know, of course, that the unfortunate woman is a daughter of a Philadelphia clergyman. It was asserted that the Florida law making insanity a ground for divorce was enacted solely to oblige Mr. Flagler.

Agricultural Progress.

Philadelphia Record.

While the President could not overstate to spit on the floor plainly designates a dis-

portance of agriculture, he gave the | gusting act.

Department of Agriculture more credithan it deserves. It has undoubtedly introduced many valuable plants, but so has private enterprise. The agricultural experiment stations of the States and schools of chemistry, botany and allied subjects supported sometimes by States and some times by private endowments have contributed much to the progress of agricul ture. It is doubtful if the Department of Agriculture has done as much to promote tree culture as the late Hon. J. Sterling Morton did long before he was secretary of agriculture in popularizing the observance of Arbor day and creating a public sentiment in favor of tree culture. The agricultural press and the seedsmen and nurserymen of the country, and especially the inventors and manufacturers of agri cultural implements, are entitled to much

WESTERN MAN CHOSEN.

upon the Department of Agriculture.

New York World.

which the President would bestow wholly

Edward P. Bryan Will Try to Solve New York's Traffic Problem.

At fifty-six Edward P. Bryan has come to New York from the West to be the most important street-railway executive in the world. This man, for whom an army of able competitors were turned aside, is the railway figure of the hour. He is the new- | Since what might be termed the neadjustcomer among New York's big men. ' His first act when he took charge last week of the Manhattan "L." which is to form but In the judgment of some authorities they a segment of his ultimate responsibilities, indicated the reason why he was chosen, a man from the country and fifty-six years old, to fill one of the most difficult and complex positions in the modern railroad world. The act was the simple exercise of a little wholesome common sense and justice whereby a threatened strike that would have tied up the system was averted. The a reasonably rich color without the use of man from the West went about it in a direct way that instantly convinced the men that he could be trusted.

This his friends say is the key to his success. The men below trust and believe in him. He had labor troubles in the West | the new law. For the eight months ended and settled them. The day he took charge of the Manhattan "L" he announced: "There will be no strike," and his tone betrayed confidence not warranted by the popular aspect of affairs at the time.

Mr. Bryan is another of the men who rose from humble life. The first job he ever had was as telegraph operator at Lebanon, is said Mr. Bryan's temperature fell Ky. He considered himself lucky to get it, the license fees having been reduced from for he had not enjoyed the advantages of wealth or of city training. He was both | \$200 for wholesalers and \$6 for retailers of operator and station agent, and he was only the uncolored product. eighteen when he began. He was liked in the village and by the farmers. He was accommodating and he was democratic. It is characteristic of the new manager of the great interborough system that he was always liked by men, whether their station was high or low, for he treated all alike. The young operator's work attracted the attention of the Louisville & Nashville officials, and they transferred him to Frankfort, the capital, and later to Louisville. As a comparatively young man he was superintendent of the system. In Louisville he made his railroad reputation. There, by his work on the Louisville & Nashville, he attracted the attention of the Belmonts, who then controlled the Louisville & Nashville system, and it is through this fact that he was later chosen for his present chosen Mr. Bryan developed a genius for handling traffic at congested points, and for a time he was superintendent of the terminals at Louisville. He was appointed to this position in 1891. Here he his skill for handling trains and getting them rapidly out of the way of one another that first marked him as peculiarly fitted for the problem of confronting the street railways of New York city. He did his work so well that he was called to St. Louis after four years to

manage the terminal company there. He was made vice president and general manager, and he was faced with a problem which was not without its difficulties. He had charge of the great bridge over the Mississippi, which is the connecting link of all the great transcontinental lines. In four years' time he won a prominent position among the foremost men of St. Louis. It was by a strange combination of chance and fitness that when the promoters of the colossal transit scheme which was to unite the lines of greater New York into homogenous system began to look the world over for a man capable of grappling with the tremendous problems the choice should have alighted on the Westerner managing the traffic over the big bridge at St. Louis. The available army was tremendous. magnates of rapid transit could have had their pick of all the world. New York city teemed with men who had given the problems peculiar to the traffic in this city long study. After the field had been all oked over August Belmont said: "I have

Age was no objection. Bryan had so preserved his health by temperate and common-sense living that he was a young man at fifty-six. The fact that he was not a conditions existing there were ignored. "He has the brains and the stuff in him." aid Belmont. So it was that while the railway world looked on in surprise, total stranger was brought here from the West to teach New Yorkers how to run their traffic. Still more, he was to inaugurate the greatest single interurban system in the world-the ploneer of its kind in

He was engaged on a five years' contract for \$100,000. He was to receive \$20,000 a year and more than half the term of the contract was to expire before the system he was to manage had even run a train. For nearly two years he has been study-ing, fitting himself for his duties when the subway in a few months will be opened. He has visited every subway system in operation and has gained all the ideas that may help in his work here. He made should make an obvious mistake, or if, as a special trip abroad with Mr. Belmont, so often happens in dictation, you use a John B. McDonald, Chief Engineer Deyo intended, the stenographer will transcribe and inspected the systems of all the leadt without either having the intelligence or | ing European cities. Some idea of the magthe desire to make the correction or to call | nitude of the system he is to manage may your attention to it. Again you find a | be gained from the fact that the signaling good senographer who has absolutely no and interlocking system alone cost \$1,000,000. initiative or no imagination. Give him | The cars cost \$2,000.000. This for the subway alone.

Good Law and Good Sense,

New York Evening Sun. The decision of the Supreme Court of indiana in the Republic Iron and Steel Company case is both good law and good sense. The suit was brought under the factory which provides that wages shall be a certain way. The tribunal deciding that the statute is unconstitutional, says: "When the State places the wage earners of the State under quasi-guardianship it classes them with minors and other persons under legal disability. By making their contracts void at the pleasure of a public officer it tends to degrade them as citizens by impeaching their ability to take care of themselves. It is paternalism pure and simple, in violent contrast with the iberty and equality theory of our institu-It can be seen at once by any person who thinks clearly that the principle laid down here is capable of wider application than simply to the question under consideration. The right of the individual to contract for his services is involved.

Music and the Labor Problem.

Rochester Post Express. Music, which "hath charms to soothe the savage breast," has also the power to excite ambition for labor. The naval officer who suggested that the band should play lively and patriotic airs while the supply Buffalo was being coaled at New York knew men, and particularly sailor with deep understanding. As as the familiar airs began to fill the day with music the lagging seamen braced up with alert bearing and quick step and the ship was coaled in half the time expected. The value of music as a stimulus to work has never been adequately recognized in our hives of industry.

The New York Millionaire. Boston Transcript

If when you go to New York you meet a man who wears checked trousers-very large checks-and spats, you will know you way multimillionaires are represented by New York cartoonists who, of course, always are animated by accuracy, precisely as stage managers always give the villains of the play shiny hats and patent-leather boots, not shoes.

Utility of the Word "Spit." Minneapolis Journal.

They are objecting in New York to the word "spit" in an ordinance, instead of "expectorate." People dislike such a nasty word. All the more reason why it should

ANTI-OLEO LAW FAILURE.

Its Practical Workings Disappointing to Its Promoters.

Washington Special to New York Tribune. That the anti-oleomargarine law passed by the Fifty-seventh Congress at the behest of the dairy interests of the country has proved a failure from the dairymen's point of view is the inevitable conclusion to be deduced from a careful examination of the figures just issued by the commissioner of internal revenue.

It was the expectation of the promoters of of the credit for agricultural progress | the law that it would practically drive oleomargarine out of the market, at least as a competitor of butter. That it has utterly failed in this object is proved by the commissioner's figures, which show that a total of 50,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine has been sold in the eight months ended Feb. 28, a decrease of only 30 per cent. from the corresponding period of the previous year, and a decrease by no means surprising, in view of the fact that in the first few months of this period the production was materially curtailed because the manufacturers were engaged in adjusting their methods to the provisions of the new law. ment period the sales have steadily increased, and it is doubtful if the next eight months will show the slightest diminution. will show an increase.

Out of the total of 59,000,000 pounds sold only 16,000 pounds was artificially colored, and thus subjected to the tax of 10 cents a pound. The remainder was technically uncolored, and paid the tax of 1/4 cent a pound, in lieu of a 2-cent-a-pound tax provided by the old laws; but this does not mean that it was white, the manufacturers having so adjusted the proportion of lawful ingredients as to give their product "artificial coloring matter," this being accomplished by an increase in the amount of cotton-seed oil and of genuine colored butter entering into the composition of the

oleomargarine. Moreover, the government has suffered a considerable loss of revenue as a result of Feb. 28, 1901, the revenue collected in the form of taxes on oleomargarine and licenses to sell the same amounted to \$1,863,-461.73. Receipts from the same sources for a like period ended Feb. 28, 1903, amounted to only \$526,103.87, a decrease of \$2,337,357.86. Notwithstanding the decrease in revenue, the number of licensed retailers of uncolored oleomargarine has greatly increased,

It was the freely admitted expectation of the promoters of the law that "white oleo" would find little sale, and had it been necessary to make the product white this assumption would doubtless have proved correct; but the skill of the producers in giving to their product a yellow tinge has defeated all such expectations.

The anti-oleomargarine law also provided for the proper labeling of renovated or 'process" butter, for the systematic inspection of the factories and imposed a tax on the product of 1/4 cent a pound. there are no figures with which to make comparisons, it is the opinion of those famillar with the trade that the sale of 'process" butter has undergone no material diminution. The receipts for the eight months ended with February from this source amounted to \$95,468.40, showing sales of 38,187,360 pounds. With no Httle shrewdness the manufacturers, although compelled to label their product "renovated outter." have seized on the government inspection as furnishing a guarantee of purity, and advertise it as "prepared under the supervision of the United States govern-

Taking a general view of the results of the law, it is doubtful if it has in any way bnefited the producers of genuine butter, while it has occasioned no inconsiderable loss of revenue to the government.

DIM NOTIONS OF SCIENCE

Evidence that Many Have Little Conception of What It Means.

Government scientists, who now and then are called upon to act as referees and examiners in civil-service examinations for scientific positions, are gradually being forced to the conclusion that these examinations are profoundly misunderstood by a very large body of the American people In one case, a few weeks ago, the answers received by the referees from on applicant showed clearly that the person examined did not possess even the most rudimentary knowledge of the science involved. They were such, in fact, as a child might return, after a few months in school or a New Yorker and had not been trained in the few weeks spent in reading text-books for beginners. Now, if this had not been only one in many cases of the sort, the referees would have been justified in concluding that the applicant was a mere trifler, seeking to perpetrate a shallow joke on the government scientists. The men of science have wavered between regarding such applicants as mere triffers or honest simpleons. As a matter of fact, however, there are large parts of the United States where science is in much the same stage that it was in England during the middle ages. This may sound harsh, but when one sees such astonishingly crude and medieval works as Slaughter's (of Paris, Tex.) "Cattle and Herse Breeding" and "Has the Negro a Soul?" selling like hot cakes, one is forced to admit that science is behindhand in the regions where such books circulate. In such districts there are scattered here and there a few honest students, mostly young men who are on the right track and who spend their spare earnings and time in buying and studying good, first class, and high-grade modern works on science; but even they are woefully lacking in information, for the reason that then resources are limited. learned societies and institutions cannot be purchased, and the books they purchase have to be ordered, and are all of them more or less on the beginner's stamp. The applicants who astonish the examiners are either downright ignoramuses, who, having memorized a lot of law and newspaper information, by virtue of which they have become the cross-roads Solomons. they are equal to the task of filling the place of plant pathologist or aid in ornithology; or else are young men who, having mastered the rudiments of some science. magine that because they are at least eighty years ahead of the intelligence of their home locality they are fully eq not realizing that they must enter in competition with young men fresh from a two, three or four years' course in Eastern uni versities. Why they come to grief they never can nor will understand until they come to Washington or some other scien tific center and see for themselves. Unless they do this, they will fall into the error of thinking their failure is due to discrimination or partisan political feeling on the part of the government men of science against their home section, while, on the other hand, the examiners fall into the error of supposing they are foolish jokers

Consideration for Miss Barton.

for sending in such nosensical examination

Hartford Courant. Clara Barton should be treated very considerately, with great forbearance, no mat-Remember what she was and what she She looks upon the Red Cross Society as owing her an absolute allegiance. aged John Wesley looked upon the Methodist societies; so aged William Booth looks upon the Salvation Army. It is unfortunate and embarrassing, but it is pernatural. The organization must saved from serious harm, of course; it should be a point of chivalry-yes, and of conscience-with everybody concerned to spare Clara Barton's feelings, to the utmost limit of possibility, in the process.

Emperor Looks His Age.

Washington Post. "The Emperor of Germany is but fortyfour years old, but he is beginning to show age quite a bit," said Mr. Louis Pucci, of Paris. "Not long ago I was in Berlin, and chanced to be quite near to the Kaiser at the theater. His hair is getting spr with gray, and I could see lines in his face that told of strain and worry. He did not appear to enjoy the play very much, and I noticed that he gazed at the people in his mmediate vicinity just as ordinary theatergoers would. Besides, he twisted the gold lace of his uniform constantly, as though suffering from nervousness."

An Opinion Hazarded.

tchison Globe We do not believe there is anything duller han the brilliant conversation among the aracters of a book.